

Newport Mercury.

VOLUME CXXV—No. 33.

NEWPORT, R. I., JANUARY 27, 1883.

WHOLE NUMBER 6,503.

THE Newport Mercury,

PUBLISHED BY—
JOHN P. SANBORN,

72 Thames, Cor. Pelham St.,
NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1769, and is now in its hundred and twenty-fifth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-two columns, filled with general news, State, local and general, well-selected literary and valuable farmers' and household department—reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

Specimen copy sent free, and special arrangements given to advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Local Matters.

BUSINESS FOR OUR STATE LAW MAKERS.

The Newport Charter Amendments and the Usual Batch of Bills for Other Parts of the State.

The General Assembly of this State will meet for its winter session on Tuesday next when His Excellency Governor Littlefield, following the custom of many of his predecessors, will read his annual message, giving an account of what has been done for the year and what needs to be done during the coming year. In the House the first business to be done will be to elect a Speaker, which will probably be the Hon. F. G. Jillson of Woonsocket, a lawyer by profession, and an old member of both the House and Senate. Ex-Gov. Van Zutphen will present his credentials and be sworn in as the new member from Newport.

Among the business of interest to this portion of the State to be transacted, will be the action upon the monster petition from Newport for change of time of holding the municipal election from the third Wednesday in April to the second Wednesday in September. It is quite probable that other changes to the charter will be asked for.—The subject of compensating Newport for part of Coasters' Harbor Island, given by the city to the General Government, to relieve the State from the dilemma in which she found herself after promising the government any place that the authorities might select, will come up for consideration. There is a resolution now before the Senate, to appropriate \$20,000 to Newport for that purpose. The charter for the Newport horse railroad which went over from the May session will come up for action. Outside of these matters Newport has not much business for the legislature to transact, and as far as she is concerned the business of the session could be transacted in one day as well as in three months.

Other parts of the State, however, have enough business to keep our hard worked law makers busy (?) till the usual time after the April election. The interminable Seabrook bridge matter to which the city of Providence and the towns of Pawtucket and East Providence are deeply interested, will take up considerable time of the session, as will doubtless the bill to amend the charter of the Union Horse railroad of Providence. That city will, as usual, have about nine-tenths of the demands upon the time and labor of the Assembly.

The board of State Charities and Corrections will ask for an additional appropriation as the funds appropriated last year are all gone, and more money is needed to complete the Reform School buildings and provide for current expenses.

Dangerous Housekeepers are Subjected To.

The case of Mr. John G. Weaver illustrates one of the dangers that all housekeepers are subjected to from employing promiscuous help. It is one of the most difficult things pertaining to housekeeping to obtain good and reliable servants, and to such an extent are the ladies of the house annoyed in this direction, that they are often willing to take anyone they can get, as often they come without recommendations as will housekeepers to protect themselves should be more particular to demand testimonials of every one seeking employment, and they should see to it that the recommendations they bring are from reliable parties and not forged. A mutual protection society for housekeepers is one of the demands of the present time, and the quicker it is organized in every town and village in the land, the better it will be for all concerned.

Death of a Centenarian.

Newport, Jan. 24, 1883.

Mr. John A. Judd, being of full age, do desire and say that I am a servant girl, and that on the morning of Jan. 23, 1883, I was in the employ of Mr. John G. Weaver, as cook for his family. We were living in Mr. Weaver's house, on Bellevue avenue, in the said city of Newport, and that on the said morning of January 23, 1883, soon after 5 o'clock, I arose from my bed, and taking a lighted candle from my sleeping-room, went down into the cellar, near the furnace, and then held the lighted candle to some light wood until the wood became well ignited. I then took the candle back to my room, and laid down. When I went down stairs, I was in my night clothes. After returning to my room and laying down, I remained quiet until I was called by Mr. Weaver. I then got up off my bed and dressed myself, and took my two trunks from my room, carried them to the bath room opposite, and put them out of the window onto the little rock. I then went down stairs and went out of the front door with the rest of the family. Mr. John G. Weaver, etc. Some one could notice who got a ladder and took my trunks down to the ground, and they were carried over to Mr. Weaver's house. Previous to the 23d of January, or on January 22d, being Monday, and also the day the family were in Boston, I took the articles found in my trunk belonging to Miss Hannah Weaver.

(Signed) KATIE A. JUDD.
NEWPORT, Jan. 24, 1883.

Newport, Jan. 24, 1883.

Subscribed and sworn to before me.

EDWARD S. HAMMOND,
Justice of the Peace.

She was arraigned Wednesday afternoon on a charge of arson and larceny, and pleading guilty was bound over to the March term of the Supreme Court. She denied the charges from Amesbury.

There is considerable feeling in the community because at the Weaver fire, the alarm on the Catholic church did not strike properly and because when the fire department arrived on the scene of action two of the hydrants were frozen up so that they could not be used. These are grave matters and should be carefully looked into. If our fire alarm and hydrants cannot be depended upon at all times and under every kind of weather, we are worse off than we should be without either.

A LIFE OF CRIME.

A Female Fire Bug Sets Fire to the Weaver Cottage to Hide the Crime of Arson—She Confesses Her Guilt and is Bound over to the March Term of the Supreme Court—A Five Years' Term in a Massachusetts Reformatory House to be followed by one probably for Life in a Rhode Island Prison.

About 10:30 o'clock Tuesday night Miss Belle Lawrence, alias Katie Judge, alias Katie Judd, a young woman about 25 years of age employed as a servant in the family of Mr. G. Weaver, Sr., was arrested on a charge of arson and larceny. The crime was committed in Amesbury, Mass., and the arrest was made at the instance of Detective W. G. Chapman, of a well-known private detective agency of Boston. It seems that on the 30th of last month a fire was discovered in one of the closets of a house in Amesbury, Mass., occupied by two families—a Mr. Osgood's and a Mr. Risteen's. The fire was discovered and extinguished before it had made much headway, it was discovered that a coat and vest, hanging in the closet, and belonging to Mr. Risteen, had been saturated with kerosene and set on fire, and further investigation revealed the fact that a quantity of wearing apparel belonging to Mrs. Risteen had been stolen. The affair was a mysterious one, and among those who could be at all suspected of the double crime, was a young woman who had been employed as a servant in Mr. Osgood's family—Katie Judd by name. Katie had left Mr. Osgood's two weeks before of her own accord, but before her departure a latch-key had been missing and it was thought she might have taken it. But on Mr. Risteen's questioning her, she readily gave him permission to investigate her room and the contents of her trunk, and none of the stolen articles could be found. Messrs. Deacon and Chapman, detectives of Boston, were then given the case to work up and have since shadowed the movements of the woman. Their investigations revealed the fact that some five years ago Miss Judd was tried on a charge of setting fire to and robbing the house of a Mr. Stawood, in Topsfield, Mass. On this charge she was convicted and sentenced to five years imprisonment in a Reformatory House in Lawrence. She served out the sentence and was released about three or four months ago, when she went to Amesbury. During her five or six weeks stay in the latter place she was a constant attendant at the revival meetings there being held there by the Methodists, and two weeks ago last Sunday, the same afternoon on which she "skipped" the town to study the officers, she was baptized and received into the church. Detective Chapman next heard of her in Boston and followed her from there to this city about two weeks ago, and finding her comfortably located in Mr. Weaver's family, returned to Boston to perfect his case against her. Tuesday, the detectives receiving a telegraphic communication from Capt. Hammond of this city, Mr. Chapman left Boston for Newport, and arrived here on the afternoon train. While on the train the detective saw an account of the Weaver fire in one of the afternoon papers, and immediately connected it with the name of Katie Judd, and when he got here he telephoned Mr. Risteen to come immediately. Mr. Risteen arrived by the boat about 9:30 o'clock, and with the detective repaired to the police station where a consultation was held with City Marshal Dugdale and Capt. Hammond. Shortly after, the four gentlemen proceeded to the residence of Mr. John G. Weaver, Jr., where the burned-out family were staying, and made the arrest as above. She, with two trunks which she had rescued (?) from the fire, was taken to the State House. On examination of the trunks one was found to be full of wearing apparel, lace, etc., belonging to Mrs. and the Misses Weaver, valued at \$1000. The other trunk contained articles on the bottom belonging to Mr. Weaver's family, while on the top was a goodly portion of Mrs. Risteen's nursing wardrobe. All the articles found were readily identified.

Mr. John O. Risteen, whose family was robbed in Amesbury, is paymaster of the Hamilton Woolen Company. He has been to a great deal of trouble as well as expense in working up his case, and was very desirous of having his son put on the charge of arson and larceny in Massachusetts, feeling sure, as both he and Mr. Chapman did, of a clear case. And it was at first thought that the authorities here would give up, as the charge here could be simply for larceny, but further developments revealed evidences of arson as well as robbery at the Weaver fire, and it was deemed best to hold her here for larceny until the suspicions of arson could be investigated. Wednesday afternoon the prisoner decided the minds of all by the following confession:

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THE FIRE ON BELLEVUE AVENUE.

The Weaver Villa Burned to the Ground—Narrow Escape of the Family—Loss \$25,000.

At about 5:30 o'clock Tuesday morning fire was discovered in the basement of John G. Weaver, Sr.'s cottage on Bellevue-ave, just below the Ocean House. The fire having, as it is supposed, caught in the cold-air box of the furnace, the draught acted upon it like pair of bellows and in a very few minutes the flames had found their way, inside the partitions, up to the roof. The family had barely time to get out of the house in their night-robe. They went to the residence of Mr. John G. Weaver, Jr., which was close by. There was no time to save furniture, clothing or anything else. In an hour from the time fire was first discovered the house was ruined. It was an extremely cold morning, the coldest of the season, the thermometer being at zero, and the flames suffered intensely. The fire alarm worked imperfectly and some of the hydrants were frozen, putting the firemen at a disadvantage, but they worked hard and毫不松懈地 without one of the number shrinking his duty, though most of them were covered with a shooting of ice nearly half an inch thick. The cottage was a very valuable one with two stories and French roof and was built by Mr. Weaver a few years ago at a cost of \$25,000. It was elegantly furnished from top to bottom at a cost probably not less than \$10,000. During the summer months while Mr. Weaver with his son is engaged in the management of their hotel, the Ocean House, he has rented his cottage and not a few days before the fire rented it to Mr. N. M. Beckwith of New York for the coming season. Mr. Weaver and family have the sympathy of the entire community.

Considering the rapidity with which the flames spread through the building and the fact that the fire occurred at an early hour when the inmates of the house were asleep, some of them in the third story, it seems almost strange that all should succeed in getting out. We think that the fact that they did all escape uninjured is due to the coolness and presence of mind of the entire family, but especially Miss Hannah Weaver who was the first to discover the fire. On returning, it being an extremely cold night, Miss Hannah left the register in her room open, contrary to her usual custom. At exactly five o'clock she was awakened by a choking sensation in her throat and the smell of smoke. She jumped from her bed and found her room full of smoke and saw that it came from the open register. She immediately went to the room of her parents just across the hall, and arousing her father informed him of what she had discovered. She then returned to her room and raising the window called to her brother, Mr. John G. Weaver, Jr., occupying the adjoining estate, who promptly answered the call. Miss Weaver then took in her arms a pet dog, which was a great favorite, and coolly proceeded to arouse the rest of the inmates of the house. Not till all had been awakened and warned of their danger did she think of leaving the house. In the meantime Mr. Weaver had been to the basement and discovered that the house was really on fire and had returned to his wife only just in time. Indeed it was with difficulty that Mrs. Weaver succeeded in reaching the vestibule where her son met her with wraps to conduct her to his own home. As Miss Weaver, after all her kind, thoughtful bravery was proceeding to leave the house, the poor little favorite dog which she had so kindly remembered in the hour of danger jumped from her protecting arms and was lost in the flames.

At the early stage of the fire, Mr. John G. Weaver, Jr., was heard to remark that there was a large picture of his deceased brother Joseph hanging in the drawing room, which was very highly prized by the family, when Mr. Theo. Bowler, a citizen standing near, offered to try and get it. A rope was tied about his waist and he bravely started into the burning building, and after a few moments returned with the picture which was somewhat smoked, but the likeness was good. And since the fire a number of articles such as diamonds, ear-rings, keepsakes, etc., have been found among the ruins by Mr. Weaver. One of the articles found was a gold watch, which was dearly prized by Mr. Weaver from the fact that it belonged to his deceased son Joseph B. And we are happy to know that other articles that were dearer to the family for association's sake have been preserved to them.

The family have taken the suite of rooms in the Ocean House which they usually occupy in summer, where they will probably remain until after the summer season.

Mr. Weaver's loss on house and furniture was variously estimated at from \$30,000 to \$10,000. The house was insured for \$15,000; \$10,000 in H. Bull, Jr.'s agency, and \$5,000 in Job T. Langley's agency. No insurance on the furniture.

Land Condemned for the Water Works.

The case of the Newport Water Works against Melville Bell and others to condemn certain lands belonging to the defendants on Easton's Pond, came up for an adjourned hearing on Monday before Chief Justice Durfee and Justices Matteson and Carpenter. Several witnesses were examined in behalf of the defendants, the bulk of whose testimony went to show that the proper way to improve the water was by dredging the pond and not by flowing more land. Among the witnesses for the defense were, J. J. Oras, engineer of the Craton Water Works, N. Y.; Ernest Bowditch, sanitary engineer, Geo. N. Bell, assistant civil engineer and Col. Geo. E. Waring, Jr., sanitary engineer.

The court after a continuous session lasting from ten o'clock till four, granted the request of the Water Works Co., and appointed Messrs. David Coggeshall, Noel Coggeshall and Robert S. Chase, all of Middletown, appraisers.

The Menhaden Question.

We publish in another column an interesting as well as exhaustive article upon this subject, written by Daniel T. Church of Tiverton, a man whose knowledge of the fish and their habits is equal to that of any man living. The article is well worth reading.

Read Turner Bro's mark down sale advertisement.

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THE GREAT FAIR.

A Great Success—A Great Entertainment—A Great Crowd—and Great Amount of Money Taken.

Monday evening the great fair of the Aquidneck Agricultural Society opened in the Opera House. A brief address was made by Hon. Henry Franklin, declaring the fair formally opened for business, and business it was and has been ever since for those engaged in it. From the very first the fair was an ardent success, and as the week went on its success surpassed the most sanguine expectations of the most enthusiastic workers. The crowds that have attended each night have increased in size until the Opera House, galleries and every available portion of the building, were crowded to overflowing. The promoters and workers, both ladies and gentlemen, have put in many hours of hard labor both day and night to make everything pass off without a jar of any kind.

The ball was beautifully and elegantly decorated under the direction of Messrs. A. Landers and Thos. Burroughs assisted by Messrs. John Black, Gov. P. Lawton, Wm. O. Greene, John T. Tripp and many others, both ladies and gentlemen, who all lent a willing hand in the good work.

The following are some of the workers and attendants at the various tables and stands:

SUPPER TABLE.

Mrs. Copeland, Mrs. Westcott, Mrs. Crossby, Mrs. Peckham, Mrs. Burlingham, Mrs. White, Mrs. T. Tilley, Mrs. Jacob Wenzel, Mrs. James Taylor, Mrs. A. L. Landers, Mrs. Jessie Stevens, Mrs. Biddle Spooner, Miss Smith, Mrs. Judith Peckham,

ICE CREAM.

Carroll Albro, Mrs. Weatherell, Miss Downing, Edith Olney, Nan Bosworth, Lucy Brown, Mamie Bainbridge, Helen Stevens, Kate Darlow, Mullie Simmons, Kit Wilson,

FANCY TABLE.

Hannah Snabry, Hattie Thurston, Lizzie Weaver, Anna Hazard, Anna Kelly, L. Hammett, Irene Verrier, Mary Swallow, Susie Swallow, Florence Newton, Mary Bradford, Lottie Lawton, Lizzie Lawton, Hattie Lawton, Carrie Powell, L. Miller, Miss Ralph Barker, Addie Chase, Kate Weaver, Sarah Weaver.

CAKE TABLE.

Sarah Weaver, Bassie Cozzens, Ella Peckham, Mamie Mahmoud, Lucy Peckham, Nona Sherman.

FLOWER BOUQUET.

Minnie Greene, Leila Thurston, L. Pearson, Mrs. James Stiles, L. Hazard, Annie Snabry, Clara Atkins.

APRON TABLE.

Lizzie Sherman, Etta Peckham, Sarah Griswold, Mrs. Benjamin Thurston, Thuy Barker, Minnie Peckham.

GIFT TREE.

Mrs. John Tripp, Deborah Stoddard, Mrs. W. R. Stewart, Emma White

Traveler's Directory.

Old Colony Steamboat Co.

FALL RIVER LINE.

NEWPORT TO NEW YORK.

First Class Tickets, limited..... \$2.00

Second Class Tickets, limited..... 1.50

The steamer OLD COLONY and NEWPORT leave Newport daily (Sunday excepted) at 8:30 A. M., or arrival of boat from Fall River.

Arriving, leave New York, Pier 20, N. R., at 4:30 P. M., steaming up to Newport daily.

Passenger and tickets can be secured at the New York and Boston Despatch Express Co.'s office, Newport Gas Co.'s building, 100 Thames street, and baggage checked through to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Freight taken at reduced rates and delivered with promptness and despatch.

For further particulars apply at office (at place of landing) on Fall River.

J. E. KENDRICK, Sup't.

J. H. JORDAN, Ag't.

NEWPORT & WICKFORD

Railroad & Steamboat

Company.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Steamer Eolus

Leaves Commercial Wharf, Newport, three times daily, as follows:

7:00 A. M.—Connecting with train from Wickford Junction; for Kingston, Westerly, Stonington, New London, New Haven, New York, etc., with train due at Providence at 9:10 A. M. and return at 10:30 A. M. Arrive in New York at 1:22 P. M.

1 P. M.—Connecting with Shore Line Express for New London, New Haven, New York, etc., with train leaving Providence at 12:45 P. M. and returning at 2:30 P. M. Passengers arrive in New York at 3:15 P. M.

1:15 P. M.—Connecting with express leaving New York at 2:30 P. M., due at Providence at 4:30 P. M., and in Boston at 5:30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Will leave Wickford Junction; 8:35 A. M.—Connecting with train from New London, New Haven, Westerly, and Providence, arriving in Newport at 9:00 A. M.; 2:45 P. M.—Connecting with 8:00 train from New York, Stamford, New Haven, New London, Stonington, Westerly and Kingston; also with train leaving Providence at 2:00 P. M., arriving at 4:00 P. M.

6:15 P. M.—Connecting with Shore Line express, leaving New York at 5:00 P. M., also with train leaving Providence at 6:30 P. M., arriving at Newport at 8:00 A. M., and at 9:00 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; from Providence at 7:45 A. M., 2:00 and 5:30 P. M.

THEO. WARREN,
Superintendent.

Old Colony Railroad

Sundays excepted, leaves New-

port for Providence at 8:30 A. M., leaving Providence for Newport at 3:15 P. M., touching at Rocky Point, Compton Park and Prudence Tuesday and Friday ONLY.

N. F. HALLETT, Sup't.

Continental Steamboat Co.

Fall Time Table.

Sundays excepted, leaves New-

port for Providence at 8:30 A. M., leaving Providence for Newport at 3:15 P. M., touching at Rocky Point, Compton Park and Prudence Tuesday and Friday ONLY.

N. F. HALLETT, Sup't.

FOR CONANICUT ISLAND.

Jamestown and Newport Steam

Ferry Time Table.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY,

Jan. 2, 1883, and until further notice, the steamer JAMESTOWN, Capt. Wm. G. Knowles, will run as follows:

Leave Jamestown 8:30, 8:15, 11:00 A. M., 2:00, and 6:00 P. M.

Leave Newport 7:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:30, 5:30 P. M., or arrival of boat from Providence,

4:00 P. M., from Fall River.

Mixed train from Fall River.

J. E. KENDRICK, Sup't.

J. H. FRENCH, Ass't Sup't.

J. H. JORDAN, Ag't.

10-21

The Newport Transfer Company,

B. J. BURTON'S EXPRESS,

No. 4 Travers' Block, Bellevue Ave.,

B. J. BURTON, Proprietor,

Will continue to carry on the Express business,

in all its branches—both local and transfer.

All parties having goods to send away, or expecting

goods to arrive, can have all attended to by

writing to B. J. BURTON, or by leaving their

orders at the principal office, No. 4 Travers' Block, or at the New York & Boston Despatch Office, 109 Thames street.

—

PERSONAL BAGGAGE

Checked at residence in Newport and delivered at residence or hotel at destination, North, South, East or West.

In all cases partial charge will be made,

paid to receiver, and shipping of kinds of goods,

and money sent.

Orders given for all kinds of express matter,

and forwarded from Newport to New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, and to all points.

Parties coming to Newport from any of the lines, will find it to their advantage to have their baggage sent to the hands of the transfer agent who will pass through all boats on the way to Newport for that purpose, and all articles entrusted to their care will be punctually delivered saving much trouble and expense.

—

PIANO-FORTES

Packed and unpacked, marked and shipped to all parts, also received on their arrival here and sent to any part of the country.

Goods of all kinds received and stored in good store houses near Bellevue Avenue. Private rooms for storing goods can be had if desired.

BENJ. J. BURTON,
Newport Transfer Company.

10-21

Fried Oysters

AND

Carl's Catsup!!!

AT

72 SPRING STREET.

AGENTS WANTED

REVENGEFUL

The best Family Manufacturing Machine ever invented. Will cut a pair of shoes in 10 seconds. It will also cut a great variety of leather work for which there is always a ready market. It is circular and turns in the "Swing" direction.

McKEEVEY'S

Machine Co., 100 French Street, Boston, Mass.

1-4

Legal Notices.**Ten Dollars REWARD!**CITY OF NEWPORT, R. I.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Sept. 13, 1882.

THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid for the conviction of anyone who shall

steal or deface any of the street lanterns.

ROBERT S. FRANKLIN,
Major.

9-104 THOS. W. WOOD, Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, Jan. 15, 1883.

JOSEPH R. HEAT, Alexander C. Wheel-

er, and Benjamin Finch, executors of said

William M. Correll, now in prison to the unknown.

William M. Correll is therefore given to the

and William M. Correll to appear, he shall

be held in custody, and Sheriff is to be held in

and Newport, and to be held in custody for

next, and then and there to respond to said petition.

12-38-W THOS. W. WOOD, Clerk.

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1-20 ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middlebury, R. I., Jan. 15, 1883.

CHRISTOPHER K. PECKHAM, qua-

drain of the person and estate of

RUTH PECKHAM.

person of full age, presented to this court his

will and testament of

SARAH D. ATKINSON.

of full age, presented to this court his

will and testament of

STEPHEN D. ATKINSON.

of full age, presented to this court his

will and testament of

GEORGE J. MCNEIL.

of full age, presented to this court his

will and testament of

SARAH D. ATKINSON.

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JOHN D. ATKINSON.

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The Newport Mercury,John P. SAWHORN, Editor and Proprietor
SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1883.

The Republicans of Ohio are reorganizing for the fight next fall. Rather cold weather this for political battles.

It is said that Senator Cameron, will leave politics at the end of his present term in the Senate, and that he will not seek a re-election.

Representative Chase of Rhode Island says that the new proposed tariff bill will reduce the tariff on cotton about thirty-two per cent.

Four States are still struggling with the Senatorial question, Minnesota, Michigan, Colorado and Nebraska. Candidates in these States are more numerous than voters.

The United States Circuit Court in New York decided that a bank is not responsible for goods placed with them for safe keeping if those goods are stolen. Mrs. Fannie D. Wyllie deposited with the North Hampton bank \$10,000 Pacific Railway Bonds. In the great robbery of the bank in 1876 those bonds were stolen. She brought suit against the bank to recover, but the Court has decided in favor of the plaintiff.

John M. Clay, the only living son of Henry Clay, lives on a fine farm of 300 acres, near Lexington, Ky. While a large share of it is in grass, he cultivates quite extensively, and has the reputation of being a careful and skillful farmer. His residence is a handsome brick, two stories high, of the old style, wide halls and large rooms, furnished in a manner that well becomes the comfortable home of the old-time Kentucky gentleman. His stabling and out buildings are substantial. At one time he had a fine stable with all conveniences; but, it being destroyed by fire, he has not built so extensively since. Running close to the house is one of the finest training tracks in the country, and his colts rarely ever make a canter without his watchful eye being over them. He has always been very accommodating to the public trainers, and whenever one of them wished to try a horse in private, nothing delighted him more than to open his gate and prepare his track for him.

The little State of Delaware has been a great one in the distinguished talent it has given to the republic, but it has acquired notoriety for a very different reason. It stands without a peer among the States of the Union for still sticking to the whipping post.

This is looked upon as an important conservator, preserving the soil of Delaware from the presence of minor malefactors who would otherwise come into the State, giving infinite trouble to the officers of the law.

Whipping is a relic of barbarism, but as a deterrent of many crimes it operates well in Delaware. Questions are sometimes raised under the whipping statutes that ought to give the upholders of them "pause."

At Wilmington, a few days since, when the county court opened, the counsel for a prisoner who had lately been whipped, pursuant to a judicial sentence, called the attention of the judge to the fact that the sheriff had inflicted one more lash than was directed by the court. The sheriff had no more right to inflict the additional lash than he would have had to whip the incumbent of the judiciary. But no such idea entered the mind of the magistrate. This extra lash, he said, might be deducted from any future sentence the same prisoner might be called upon to suffer. The latter evidently owes the judge and sheriff one lash each. And if he should get square with them, when they venture away from their own State, justice would not be discomfited.

A case of suspended animation closely resembling death has aroused much interest in Washington. Last Sunday morning, a Mrs. Regan, living on First street, near the Government printing office, was on her way to attend early mass at St. Aloysius' Church, when she suddenly became too faint to proceed. She turned back, and just succeeded in reaching her home when she fell insensible on the floor. Her family thought that she was dead, and so did a priest who was instantly summoned; but the doctor supposed it to be a case of suspended animation, and sent out for restoratives. The priest went to the church, where after mass, he spoke of the woman's sudden death, and offered prayers for the repose of her soul. Meantime she had revived and described her sensations. She said that she was conscious of voices at her bedside, and knew that the priest had pronounced her dead. In an agony of apprehension she strove to move or speak, but her muscles would not obey her will. When the restoratives had been forced down her throat she made what seemed to her a gigantic effort, turned over on her side and came slowly back to life.

"Forty-Nine."

At the appearance of the Palmer & Ulmer company at the New Haven Opera House last evening in "49," a large audience was in attendance. The play was well received and enjoyed by those present. Miss Lizzie May Ulmer appeared in the character of Cora and George T. Ulmer, as Old 49, and were well received. Readers of "The Morning News" had an opportunity to witness one of the best plays that has been seen in New Haven for a long time.—New Haven Morning News.

The play will be produced here next Tuesday evening.

The Accident of the Southern Pacific.
A PASSENGER'S STORY OF THE CATACRISTOS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22. Howard Tilton of Yale, British Columbia, freight agent of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, who was on board the Southern Pacific train at the time of the disaster, says, "I was asleep in the lower berth when the accident occurred; was awakened and looked out of the window. The train was dashing down grade with frightful rapidity, at the rate probably of seventy miles an hour. I lay down again to wait for the inevitable, with a feeling a man must experience when he is standing on a scaffold, in expectation of the fall of the trap. It seemed only an instant when the crash came and I was hurled from my berth on the left side of the car, which fell upon the right side, but I found no difficulty in recovering myself. Smoke passed through the car, giving timely token of impending peril. To the right and in my rear, I saw Mr. and Mrs. Porter Ashe perfectly free, but Miss Peterson's maid was buried under about six feet of debris on top of which was the water cooler and wash basin. Mrs. Ashe endeavored to extricate her, and I assisted in clearing away the rubbish. We soon succeeded in pulling her out. They were the only persons in sight. The cold was intense. A deep silence followed the crash, and we heard only one scream while we were in the car. The upper part of the car was in flames by this time. Passing along by the sleeper I saw the legs of a man protruding from the car. I succeeded in partially extricating him when a train man came to our assistance, and we saved him from a horrible death. He was the last person taken from the ruins alive. All human efforts were of no further avail, as the sleeper was in a sheet of flame. We left the spot, and limped down to the bottom of the ravine. A few persons were scattered about us shivering in the blast. Among the rocks on the steep side of the slope lay Wright, the porter, wounded to death and begging bitterly for help. A locomotive soon came to our assistance and conveyed us to a station, where we arrived two hours after the accident occurred. Here we were kindly cared for by railroad officials and others. Medical aid was rendered and everything done to relieve our necessities. The locomotive then returned to the scene and brought to the station the injured passengers. I do not know the cause of the accident, and can give no reason for it. The engineer and fireman of the locomotive deserve great credit for their untiring efforts in assisting the wounded.

A Tehachapi despatch says that the coroner's jury have found a verdict in the train disaster case, that the victims came to their death by the neglect of conductor Reed and brakeman Putten. The verdict is not yet approved by the coroner. Two bodies have been identified as those of Thos. Keegan and Ferdinand Gromfort, discharged soldiers of Company K, Sixth Cavalry.

Yellowstone Park Company.

The certificate of incorporation of the "Yellowstone National Park Improvement Company" was yesterday filed in the State Department at Trenton, N. J. Rufus Hatch is at the head of the organization, which has a capital stock of \$2,000,000 divided into 20,000 shares. The principal office is to be at Elizabeth, and the company's

business is to be transacted in the National Park, in Dakota, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana. The purpose of the company, as defined by the charter, are the building and running of hotels, bathing-houses, the operating of coaches, stages, boats, the hiring of horses, guides and camping outfit, the breeding of cattle, horses and sheep, the employment of refrigerator cars and the use of preserving methods in the buying and selling of real estate and the bottling of mineral waters.

Fires in the Last Five Years.

From careful compiled statistics it appears that, during the five years ending Dec. 31, 1881, there was burned, in the United States, 2270 country stores, 286 churches, 351 carpenter shops, 1570 hotels, including those at watering places, 1236 liquor stores, 910 drug stores, 351 carriage factories, 325 bakeries, 263 newspaper offices, 243 printing establishments, 763 livery stables, 421 icehouses, 914 saw mills, 248 machine shops, 437 blacksmith shops, 977 flour and grist mills, 439 planing mills, 174 woolen mills, 278 schoolhouses, 288 railroad depots, 702 cotton gin houses, 165 breweries, 185 tanneries and 329 foundries.

Items.

W. W. Astor has established an American club in Rome.

Mrs. W. W. Astor, Mrs. Hewitt and other New York women of prominence have made arrangements for a dramatic benefit for the Bartholdi pedestal fund.

A New York maiden lady is buying a \$100,000 cottage in Newport. That's the kind of a cottage in which love might exist.

[REDACTED]

An exchange says: Carroll Bryce, the polo player has published a pamphlet called "The Lost Functions of Romance." And this in the face of the news columns of the crowded daily journals! However Mr. Bryce carols very well. He is a nephew of the late John L. Stephens, the great traveler.

The term of Rev. M. J. Talbot, D. D., president elder of the Providence district of the New England Southern M. E. Conference, will expire the present year. Rev. Dr. W. V. Morrison of the Hope at church, Providence, is mentioned as his successor.

The youthful color, beauty and lustre are gradually restored to gray hair by Parker's Hair Balsam.

Disastrous Powder Explosion in California.

The mixing house and six packing Point Clement, near West Berkeley, Cal., exploded at 4 o'clock p.m., Sunday. Over thirty Chinamen were blown to atoms. Seven distinct explosions were felt and afterwards the buildings took fire and were burned. The total loss is \$100,000 to the powder works and \$20,000 to the acid works of Johnson & Co. As soon as the first packing house explosion occurred, a number of Chinamen in the other departments fled for their lives to the mixing houses when these exploded killing most of the men in their tracks. The following explosions killed the survivors. After the explosions the wood work took fire and burned. As more explosions were momentarily expected little could be done to rescue the men or quench the flames. The fire was kept from the large magazine, the explosion of which the superintendent said would have destroyed the whole peninsula. Forty houses occupied by Chinamen were shattered.

Current Mention.

Officials of the Rock Island road pronounce last week's snowstorm the worst since 1869.

General Grant and a number of agents have recommended ex Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston for district commissioner.

Hon. L. P. Morton, American minister to France, and Mrs. Morton, recently entertained at dinner in Paris Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island and Mrs. Littlejohn. Among the other guests were Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Morgan, M. and Mme. Bartholdi and MM. Bonnat and Cabanot.

A bill introduced in the Wisconsin Legislature provides that husbands shall not be responsible for the personal debts of their wives.

The speech made at his dinner to Senator Hoar by Mr. Morse, the Massachusetts Democratic Representative, attracted attention in Boston. He announced that his term of office as a Democrat was drawing to a close, and that he was henceforth to represent the principles of civil-service reform, and, predicting that Mr. Crapo would be the next Governor of Massachusetts, he said that he would vote for him to secure his election, if necessary.

George E. Jenks of Concord has published the mortuary record of that city, by wards, for the last sixteen years, which includes the last eight years, prior to the introduction of sewers throughout the precinct. Mr. Jenks claims that his figures prove that the death rate, in the city proper, has materially increased since the sewerage system went into operation.

One Day's Fire Record.

A fire broke out Wednesday morning in the left wing of Smith's organ factory, on Tremont street, Boston. The upper story of the building was completely burned out, the roof was destroyed and the entire building drenched with water. It contained over 100 instruments. Three hundred men are thrown out of employment.

R. F. Hawkins' residence, valued at \$15,000, in Springfield, was burned Wednesday evening, but most of the furniture was saved. The fire started from a lighted match which Mr. Hawkins' daughter dropped upon a lace curtain.

The Presbyterian Church at Durban, Pietermaritzburg, was totally consumed by fire Wednesday. The Presbyterian school house, on the opposite side of the road, was also destroyed.

Newton Smith was fatally burned Wednesday while drunk. He went into a bay loft and set fire to the stable, in Morgantown, Ind. Several horses were also burned.

The four story brick building on State street, Cambridgeport, owned by the heirs of Silas Rhodes, planing mill; Guild, Church & Co., piano forte manufacturers; Wood Bros. piano forte action manufacturers, and J. A. Carl, stairbuilder, was burned Wednesday morning, with its contents. Loss, \$31,500.

The Elk Hill Coal and Iron Company's breaker at Dickson City, Penn., was burned at midnight Wednesday. A large number of employees are thereby thrown out of work. The loss is \$25,000.

The Durfee plant house at Amherst Agricultural College was damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars by fire Wednesday night. The work room, camellia room and a large part of the central room were destroyed with some rare plants.

Haynie & Son's flouring mill at Farmer City, Ill., was burned Wednesday night. Loss, \$15,000.

Dishborough's Lake House at Post Bay, was burned Wednesday afternoon.

A College Without a Student.

Williamsburg, once the seat of the learning, wealth, fashion and social position of Virginia, seems to be going to decay. Last year there was only one student—in this year none. The President has a splendid residence just out of town and the buildings are quiet and lonely looking and seem to hide within their walls much of wisdom, but this is all that is left the once proud seat of learning, William and Mary College.

The term of Rev. M. J. Talbot, D. D., president elder of the Providence district of the New England Southern M. E. Conference, will expire the present year. Rev. Dr. W. V. Morrison of the Hope at church, Providence, is mentioned as his successor.

The youthful color, beauty and lustre are gradually restored to gray hair by Parker's Hair Balsam.

The Menhaden Question.

Great interest is manifested in certain pastoral circles, in regard to the problem of the movements and multiplication of menhaden, along the American coast. This fish is one of the most numerous of the many useful fishes that inhabit the Atlantic coast, and is enjoyed by many to be the chief dependence of the striped bass, or the so-called rock fish of the Virginian waters. The latter fish is a great favorite among anglers, and has been found to be rather scarce the past season. The fishing clubs, situated at various points along the rocky shore of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, finding their chief dependence for profitable amusement gone, or, at least, unreliable, have cast about for reasons or causes for the lack of striped bass, and quite positively assume that it has been the result of steamer fishing for the menhaden, on which they assume that the bass feed. This rush and hasty conclusion has been adopted as sound by a writer in the New York Herald, and in the issue of Nov. 13, 1882, appeared a communication boldly advocating the theory. An effort to the argument or assertion of said writer the parties interested in the menhaden fishery have presented the affidavit of Gleeon Mosher, an old fisherman of forty-five years standing, who has devoted his life and attention to catching the striped bass, preparing it for market and studying its habits, in which he emphatically states that striped bass do not feed on the menhaden, but on crabs and lobsters. Mr. Mosher's opinion or rather statement of facts in this connection is worth a great deal more than theory or assertion with no facts for its basis, and doubtless will be corroborated by many old and skilled fishermen.

The great difficulty in dealing with this problem is the want of definite and extended knowledge of the habits of the menhaden.—There are many mysteries connected with the habits of all deep sea fishes, as the wide expanse of the ocean forbids a minute research, without an immense period of time. What is known has been gathered by the long experience and observation of intelligent and energetic men, who have made fishing a business and the habits of fishes, far as they are under observation, a study.

The speech made at his dinner to Senator Hoar by Mr. Morse, the Massachusetts Democratic Representative, attracted attention in Boston. He announced that his term of office as a Democrat was drawing to a close, and that he was henceforth to represent the principles of civil-service reform, and, predicting that Mr. Crapo would be the next Governor of Massachusetts, he said that he would vote for him to secure his election, if necessary.

The titration against steamer fishing, evident in the arguments put forth, is wholly baseless and unreasonable. What effect on the habits of fishes can the floating around an immovable space of water of some three or four hundred small steamers and sail vessels have? If they can seize the menhaden from their haunts, why not the codfish and mackerel, or any other of our coast fishes? Why do not the multitude of huge ocean steamers scare all the fish out of their course between America and Europe? Who has any evidence that the denizens of the great deep have any fear or respect for the floating craft on the surface.

If the argument is that by steamer fishing the menhaden are caught so rapidly that they are reduced so much in number as to show a lamentable decrease, the folly of such a position is evident, at once, when it is known, that very rarely, if ever, is fish caught with spawn, and further, who does not know that the multiplication of these and other fish is too rapid for any manifest depletion by human agency. The spawns of the menhaden increase 150,000 living fish, and Professor Baird estimates that 1,200,000,000,000 fish are consumed by the blue fish alone in a period of four months of summer and autumn along the New England coast. And yet who notes any diminution of the quantity of fish? That billions of menhaden are digested by voracious fishes is undisputed. Every predaceous swimmer feeds upon them: Whales and dolphin feast upon them by the thousands; sharks do full duty in destroying them—100 have been found at once in a shark's stomach—and the tunny makes horrible havoc, not only killing for food but destroying for pleasure. The pollock, the whiting, the garfish, blue fish and bonito—in fact every carnivorous corsair that swims in our coast waters, from Casco Bay to Brazil, gorges itself with the menhaden, and yet the accidental scarcity just now is attributed to the terrible fact that man takes from the ocean waters some 800 to 900 millions annually of these fish. In

1878 the menhaden oil and gano industry employed 61 steamers, 270 sailing vessels, 337 men and a capital of \$2,300,000, and took and consumed 777,000,000 fish. Now allowing Prof. Baird to be within ten miles of the truth in his estimate of the destructiveness of the blue fish, the above number caught by the menhaden fishermen is not a drop in the bucket of what is destroyed.—Moreover it is well known to all intelligent men that a free and full catch of fish, especially of those hugging the shore, tends rather to their increase than extermination. Whoever studies the science of ichthyology and the business of fishing in the open sea, will not dispute this position.

To sum up our brief statement, we aver:

1. That striped bass do not feed on menhaden.
2. That the habits of menhaden are not fully understood.
3. That catching menhaden does not visibly diminish their numbers.
4. That steamer fishing does not scare them.
5. That the number caught by menhaden is of no perceptible amount in the vast multitude destroyed by voracious fishes.
6. And, lastly, that attempt to connect the small number of menhaden with a diminished supply of striped bass is wholly illogical and unworthy of scientific assertion.

I have you these dangerous prompts—cough, pain in the side or breast, fever, short, bright-sweat, tickling, rolling, or otherwise in the throat, diarrhea, nervousness, etc., estimable or bronchial affections? If so, use at once Adamson's Buttock Cough Balsam.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VALENTINES!

SENTIMENTAL AND COMIC VALENTINES! PRANG'S VALENTINE CARDS.

Masks! Masks! From 5c to \$1.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS! OF ALL KINDS.

HALL LAMPS in Bronze, Brass or Nickel.

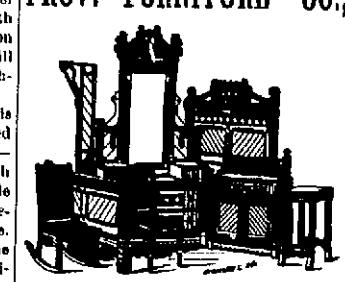
PARLOR LAMPS, HAND LAMPS, LANTERNS, LAMP FIXTURES, &c.

CURTAIN POLES IN WALNUT AND ASH, With Rings and Brackets, all complete, for 95c.

AT THE ST. NICHOLAS,
DAILY NEWS BLOCK, OPPOSITE E. W. LAWTON'S.

Miscellaneous.

PROV. FURNITURE CO.,



Again to the Front!
DOWN! DOWN! THEY GO!
Grandest Clearance Sale
OF THE

Great House Furnishing Co.

EVER CONSUMMATED.

Sweeping Reductions
FOR THE

Next 20 Days

We are Bound to Lead,

Let Others Follow.

We commence taking out yearly inventory of stock January 10, and just reduce same stock prior to that date. With this and in view we have instituted a general mark down in every department, and shall offer bargains for the next twenty days on all kinds of house furniture, lamps, carpets, hardware, etc. The prices marks have been made with the discount of the cost of the goods to be offered, and will only hold until January 30, 1883.

Perry Brothers, Chamber Sets, Lounges, Mirrors, Hall Stands, Bedding, Chairs, Stoves, Carpets, Orieckery, and everything to furnish a house complete, at

MARVELLOUSLY LOW PRICES

Pure, Garden and Household.

Poultry Marketing.

A FAVORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN.

As I have many friends and relatives who are readers of your valuable paper, I wish to give them my experience in poultry raising. Being left dependent with three fatherless children to support, I was driven to action. I bought 20 common hens and 2 Plymouth Rock roosters. My hens were young and healthy and good layers because well fed. About the first of March my brother came to visit me and made me an incubator that held 240 eggs. The materials cost him \$6 and it took him two days to make it. Between March 1st and July 1st I hatched five incubators full of eggs and I raised 908 chicks in all. I sold them when about three months old to hotels in villages nearby. The first sixteen dozen brought \$100 or \$8.25 per dozen; the next sixteen dozen brought me \$80 or \$5 per dozen, and the next sixteen dozen brought me \$72. I sold the remaining 27 dozen for \$61. Total, \$335. I paid for feed \$27.25, leaving me for my own labor, \$265.75, and this, without any capital at all to start on. My brother living in Pennsylvania made an incubator after he went home and cleared on his chicks \$487. He did not hatch quite as many as I did, but he shipped his to New York and got high prices for them. I was too far from the railroad, I could not ship conveniently. An incubator is real easy to manage and it takes but little time, one hour a day being sufficient. You can hatch all the fertile eggs and you can hatch them early, before you can get hens to set. I have now five incubators made, and I expect to raise 5,000 chicks next year, and I know I can clear \$60. on each chicken. I only have a small house and lot, but then you need but little room when you sell them so young. This is work that any woman, though in feeble health, can do; in fact it is only good exercise and it is very profitable. I know there are thousands of poor people who would turn their attention to poultry raising if they only knew how much money they could make with it. I hope that many of your readers who are out of employment, or have leisure time, will try the poultry business.—[Corres. Massachusetts Ploughman.]

Annual Pruning of the Apple.

So little progress has been made in controlling the bearing qualities of the apple tree, that thus far nature has her own way in most orchards. At first it was believed that blossoms taken from trees bearing the odd year would make trees fruit the odd year, but this has been repeatedly proved not to be true. Another idea was advanced that high culture would bring fruit every year, but investigation proved that this also was a false idea. Probably the most reliable way that has yet been discovered to change the bearing year of a tree, is the picking of the blossoms off the tree the year that it is not desired to have it bear. While this has failed in some cases, in many it has succeeded, yet the tendency is for the tree to go back to its old habits. If it is desired to have apples from the same tree every year, the blossoms should be picked from only one side of the tree. He who has plenty of time and great perseverance, there is but little doubt but what he can, by picking the blossoms, in a great measure control the bearing period of his apple trees. Whether or not it will pay is a question that must depend very much on the value of the time of him who picks off the blossoms.—[Mass. Ploughman.]

Farmer's Wives.

Although farming is one of the healthiest pursuits, yet we find many farmers and many members of their families sick. The farmer's wife is often a pale, thin, sickly looking person, and it is not very unusual to find farmers' daughters among the invalids. Farmers themselves, at an age when they ought to be in their prime, are often mere wrecks of what they once were. Farmers overwork, hurry and expose themselves so that when they are forty-five or fifty years old and ought to be in their prime, they are often found to be drawn up with rheumatism or stiffened with excessive labor, and prematurely old. By moderation in work, these men might have been vigorous and capable of doing a good day's work moderately, according to their strength, through a lifetime of sixty or seventy years, than to make a wreck of themselves!—[Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.]

In a few years by excessive work, Many women, farmers' wives, wear themselves out by excessive toil and too close confinement within doors. Less hard work and more outdoor recreation is one of the things which the farmers' wives need.—[Lewiston Journal.]

Boys on the Farm.

The boy leaves the farm, does he? Is it any wonder? He has to use worn out tools, and gods' woe! if his work is not well done! He goes to the blacksmith shop with a horse while the "men" take a mounting. He has lamb, calf, or colt "given" him, when it is sold the proceeds go into the general treasury, and he gets a new hat and is content (?) He turns the grindstone, and because his back aches, he is informed that "boys have no backs." He goes to fairs, lectures and other entertainments mostly "in his mind." He wants to go to school, but is told that farmers need no education, and—he leaves the farm? It's no wonder. Of course there are many exceptions to this rule of treatment, but not so many as there ought to be. It should be the farmer's aim to interest his boys in their work by sharing some of the proceeds with them and consulting them occasionally. Boys have some rights that men ought to respect.

How to Make Cows Give Milk.

A writer in the "Southern Farmer" says that his cow gives all the milk that is wanted in a small family of eight, and that from it, after taking all that is required for other purposes, two hundred and sixty pounds of butter were made last year. This is in part his treatment of the cow: "If you desire to get a large yield of rich milk, give your cows, every day, water slightly warm and slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred, at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find if you have not tried this daily practice, that your cow will give twenty-five per cent more milk immediately under the effects of it, and she will become so attached to the diet as to refuse to drink clear water unless very thirsty. But this mess she will drink almost any time and ask for more. The amount of drink necessary is an ordinary water-pailful at a time, morning, noon and night."

Household Hints.

To cleanse shells, wash them first in cold water, and then in boiling milk.

A tough piece of meat can be tender by letting it cook in water at simmering heat.

The quality and juiciness of meats are far better preserved if the meat is wiped with a towel instead of washed.

In purchasing honey avoid that which has dark specks, as they destroy the flavor of any comb in which they are found.

Lemons may be kept fresh for a long time by putting them in cold water and placing them in a cool place. The water should be changed every two or three days.

Do not put soap in the water in which you wash the glass on your bureau; wash it with clear water with a soft cloth; then polish it with a piece of chamois-skin. This removes dirt and makes the glass shine.

When the color of silks has been destroyed by any strong acid, it may be restored by carefully washing the spot with a strong soap lather, to which a little saleratus has been added. When the color has been taken out by fruit stains, ammonia will restore it.

Health Hints.

A French physician recommends the treatment of burns with oil of turpentine, covering the place with gummed gold-beater's skin.

To get clear of flesh worms, wash your face in warm water and then rub with a coarse towel. This will destroy the flesh worms, which are nothing more than congealed fat.

In a memoir read before the medical society of Florence, Dr. Bellini recommended starch as an antidote for poisons in general. In cases of acute poisoning an emetic should be given before the antidote is administered.

A method of preventing pitting in smallpox is given in the "Gazette des Hopitaux." A mask is made of very pliable linen cloth, leaving apertures for the eyes, nose and mouth, and the inside of this is smeared with a certain liniment prepared in either of the three following ways: One of these consists of carbolic acid, four to ten parts, forty parts olive oil and forty parts prepared chalk; another, five parts carbolic acid and forty parts each of olive oil and pure starch; and a third, two parts myrrh, forty of linseed oil and sixty of chalk in powder. The mask should be renewed every twelve hours, and compresses impregnated with one of these mixtures may also be placed on the hands and on any parts of the face long enough to reach to the scarf of which the mask does not directly touch, twill, which is draped just beneath the braiding above described.

Recipes for the Table.

WHITE MOUNTAIN CAKE.—Three eggs, one and one-half cups of sugar, one-half cup of sweet milk, two and one-half cups of flour, one-half cup of butter, one teaspoonful of soda, and two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar.

NOSE CAKE.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, five eggs, leaving out the whites of two, one-half cup of milk, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, and two and one-half cups of flour. While hot, fast, with the whites of two eggs and one and one-half cups of white sugar, two teaspoonfuls of lemon or vanilla, and six tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate.

RAISED GRAHAM BREAD.—To one and one-half pints of tepid water add one heaping teaspoonful of salt and one-half cup of sugar or molasses (you can make it sweetened if desired), stir in one-half cup of distilled yeast (or about the quantity of any kind of yeast as is used for two loaves of wheat bread). Add graham flour until it is almost too stiff to stir. Put in the baking pan and let it rise well. Bake in a moderate oven.

CRANBERRY PIE.—Three cups of raw cranberries, chopped, three cups of sugar, a small piece of butter, one tablespoonful of corn starch with just cold water enough to wet it, then pour on hot water to make it thick like starch, and mix with the berries. This will make three pies. Make a nice crust for them.

PAUNCE WHIP.—Sweeten to taste and stew three-quarters of a pound of prunes; when perfectly cold, add the whites of four eggs, beaten stiff; stir all this together, put in a dish and bake twenty minutes; when cold, serve in a larger dish, and cover well with good cream.

CREAM COOKIES.—Cream cookies are made of one cup of butter, one cup of sugar, two tablespoonsfuls of sweet cream, half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and half a teaspoonful of soda; flavor with cinnamon or nutmeg, or if you wish to have them very delicate, flavor with rose-water.

STANAKED GRAHAM BREAD.—Now is an excellent rule for making Graham bread: Two cups of graham flour, one egg, one-teaspoonful melted butter, three-quarters of a cup of molasses, two teaspoonsfuls of baking powder. Steam for an hour and three-quarters; eat while warm; cover with a heavy cloth when you take it from the steamer; the crust will be more tender, if this is done.

Fashion Notes.

Green with red remains one of the most popular contracts for house toilettes.

White lace is used in profusion for the trimming of matinee and house jackets.

Velvets, plushes and rich silks are so dull in color that one might suppose that these silks were a century old.

White satin with silver brocaded rosebuds makes lovely dresses for young ladies, and is also used for the low corsage or skirts of silvered tulle.

Gauze balbriggan stockings are imported for wearing next the flesh, inside colored stockings of silk or wool. They keep the silk stockings neat, and prevent woollen hose from irritating sensitive flesh.

Jet and Chantilly lace are used in combination, making a very beautiful garniture. Draperies of tulles, embroidered with jet and trimmed with Chantilly lace, with tufts of jet fringe here and there, are wonderfully effective on black satin.

The rule prevails this season of a plain fabric for the basque and train, with figured stuff for the petticoat front; yet this is sometimes reversed when very elegant brocaded satins are used for the greater part of the dress, and Great drapery of brocade nearly conceals the petticoat front of white satin.

One of the prettiest additions to dark dresses is a combination of velvet, gold broid and white lace, made with velvet for a standing collar, trimmed with three rows of gold braid, with the ends in a bow-knot in front. Below this is a fan bow of white lace, resting low on a velvet plastron, and fan ends of the bow are pointed upward to touch the collar.

While white and pink are the colors most favored by young ladies for evening dresses this year, there are also many pretty yellow dresses of the bright buttercup and jonquil shades, trimmed with crystal white beads, and softened by puffs and jabots of tulles or lace. Small humming bird-like jewels, are a beautiful garniture for these yellow dresses, while others are ornamented with red carnations and damask roses.

A very pretty walking dress is made of dark green repp goods of scott wool. The skirts are attached to a jersey bodice, the front of which is braided in military style in a raised design, which is broad just below the throat and then narrowing gradually until it reaches a point just below the waist. Here it meets with a wide design in the braiding, which extends from hip to hip. The effect is very becoming to slender figures. The bodice buttons down the back. The close sleeves are braided nearly to the elbow. The skirt is edged with a wide ruche, above which are broad upright box-plaits which are broad upright box-plaits which are broad upright box-plaits which are broad upright box-pla-

ts which are broad upright box-pla-

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

A Household Article for Universal Family Use.

For Scarlet and Typhoid Fevers, Malaria, Yellow Fever, Malaria, Bilious, Ulcerated Bowel, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and Arthritis.

For Scarlet and Typhoid Fevers, Malaria, Yellow Fever, Malaria, Bilious, Ulcerated Bowel, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and Arthritis.

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Miscellaneous.**SMOKE**

—THE—

WELL-KNOWN BRANDS

—OF—

DIGARS:

KEY-WEST HAVANAS,"

"LA CAROLINAS,"

"KANGAROO,"

"OLD MILL,"

"BRISTOL."

FINE AND FRESH LOT

—OF—

Havana Cigars!

JUST RECEIVED,

Wholesale & Retail.

J. D. RICHARDSON,

12 Thames Street.

SEASON OF 1882**BUTTER**

Receiving weekly, choice Butter, packages from 20 to 115 pounds; so Alderney Butter, received Tuesdays and Saturdays, fresh made.

EGGS.

Fresh Island Eggs always in stock, which I offer for sale at the very low market prices.

Groceries

Receiving weekly, new invoices of Colos Family Grocerian, Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Spices, Canned Goods, Beans, Cheeses, Hominy, Oat Meal, Milk, Ham, Bacon, Tongues, Smoked Beef, &c.

500 kits of No. 1 and No. 2, New Pepperel, Invoices of Baldwin and Canning Apples, Potatoes, Onions, Turnips, Carrots, &c., of good quality.

SALT.

Salt, by the peck, bushel and sack, all qualities; Rock Salt, for horses and cattle.

FLOUR.

Flour of the following brands: Washburn & Crosby's, Pillsbury's Best, Superb; all new process Minnesota wheat; I also have my own brand, Barber's Perfection, which is equalled in quality.

RAIN, HAY, STRAW, &c.

Hay, in small and large bales; Straw, small and large bales, by the bale ton; Northern and Southern Family Meal, white bolted & yellow; Oats, Bran, Fine Food, Oil meal, Feed meal, Hominy, Oats, &c. Seeds all with good, clean Oat Straw.

C. P. BARBER,

4 & 6 Market Sq.,

NEWPORT, R. I.

ROCERS & BUTCHERS

ATTENTION.

NIONS AND CATSUP by the pint, quart, gallon, or barrel, by CARL HERZEN, 72 Spring St.

NEW

—AND—

DESIRABLE GOODS,

RECEIVED WEEKLY AT

T E W A R T ' S**Dry and Variety****O O D S S T O R E**

260 Thames Street.

I Have just Received

Philadelphia and New York a full line of
LAW SILKS.

Silks and Cretonnes,

CLOTH AND FANCY CHAIRS.

W. F. SPINGLER,

3 Franklin Street.

Fruit, Vegetables, &c.

ED AND YELLOW BANANAS, APPLES, Oranges and Lemons, Nuts in every variety, Hollis Grapes (Black, White) cut to order, Tomatoes, Lettuce, Turnips, Radishes, Carrots, Beets, Turnips, Turnips, Onions, Turnips, Cabbage, Cabbage, Choice Table and Cooking Butternut, Salmon, Striped Bass, Blackfish, Cod, Haddock, Fish, Oysters, Soft and hard Clams, also Little Neck Clams open on shell, &c.

Prompt and particular attention given to orders and minor parties.

BY BROS., 187 & 189 Thames St.

ALFRED SMITH, Agent.

Banking and Insurance,**National Exchange Bank.**

BOSTON, R. I., Jan. 2, 1882.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank, held this day, the following persons were unanimously elected directors for the year ensuing:

John C. Bryant, Samuel Carr,

Peter C. Davis, George L. Fisher,

John H. Gerry, Stephen H. Abbott,

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, John H. Norman was elected president and Stephen H. Norman, cashier.

STEPHEN H. NORMAN, Cashier.

DR. J. H. NORMAN, Cashier.

Island Savings Bank.

A NEW ANNUAL DIVIDEND will be

paid on all deposits entitled thereto on and after January 10, according to the by-laws.

STEPHEN H. NORMAN, Treasurer.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 12, 1882.

1-13

AQUIDNECK NATIONAL BANK.

A MEETING of the stockholders of this bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:

Benjamin March, Oliver Read,

T. Montford Bebbury, John Abbott,

Thomas P. Jackson, John A. Tracy,

Edward P. Jackson, John H. Norman,

GEORGE T. HOWKINS, Cashier,

Newport, R. I., January 10, 1882.

1-13

AQUIDNECK NATIONAL BANK.

A MEETING of the stockholders of this bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:

Benjamin March, Oliver Read,

T. Montford Bebbury, John Abbott,

John H. Norman, John A. Tracy,

Henry H. Peabody, John H. Norman,

NATH. K. SWINBURNE, Cashier,

Newport, R. I., Jan. 12, 1882.

1-13

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

A MEETING of the stockholders of this bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected directors:

Benjamin March, Oliver Read,

T. Montford Bebbury, John Abbott,

John H. Norman, John A. Tracy,

Henry H. Peabody, John H. Norman,

NATH. K. SWINBURNE, Cashier,

Newport, R. I., Jan. 12, 1882.

1-13

NATIONAL BANK OF RHODE ISLAND

OF NEWPORT.

A MEETING of the stockholders of this bank, held this day, the following officers were elected directors for the ensuing year:

William A. Clarke, Seth W. May,

Frederick Tuckwell, George W. Gibbs,

Augustus P. Sherman, John H. Norman,

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, held the same day, T. Montford Bebbury was elected president; T. Montford Bebbury, cashier, and Kilward L. Spangler, teller.

NATH. K. SWINBURNE, Cashier,

Newport, R. I., Jan. 12, 1882.

1-13

UNION NATIONAL BANK.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were chosen directors for the ensuing year:

William Brownell, George F. Ormsall,

Robert B. Barker, William E. Grinnell,

Thomas B. Barker, Robert C. Gilliland,

Ant at a subsequent meeting of the directors, held the same day, William A. Clarke, President; T. Montford Bebbury, Cashier; John P. Underwood, Clerk.

THOMAS P. JACKSON, Cashier.

1-13

NEW BUILDING.

I have erected, suitable for all branches of the business, at the corner

Miscellaneous.**NEW YORK & BOSTON****DESPATCH EXPRESS CO.****Express Forwarders to all points, North, South, East and West.**

Packages for up-town in New York city will be delivered by this company at one rate of charge to a boundary including 64th street, east and west.

Local points on Old Colony railroad, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket are reached direct only through this company.

Also direct connections with Providence and principal points in Rhode Island from this office, via Erie & Poughkeepsie Express.

NEW YORK NO. 604 Canal Street, BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 940 Broadway.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 109 Thayer Street, 109 Branch Office, EDWARD A. TAFT, Gen. Manager.

J. J. GREENE, Agent.

Notice.

I wish to inform the public that I have removed my carriage business from Sherman street to the

NEW BUILDING

I have erected, suitable for all branches of the business, at the corner

West B'way and Collins St.

and will be glad to see any one who has work done.

Having a large experience in the business and a suitable shop, I can duly compete in price for good work. Having promptly and at short notice, I will attend to all work promptly and after Oct. 25.

Wagon Tops, Made and Covered with the best Reinforced Duck for \$18.00, and all other work at equally low prices. Please call and get prices, as I MEAN BUSINESS, and all will be warranted.

During your call for it desired, by inking your orders with

ANDREW T. WOOD, Corner West Broadway and Collins St. 10-21

10-21

NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of this bank, held Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1882, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year, viz.

James O. Swan, Augustus Gibbs,

Howard Smith, Charles Underwood,

John G. Peabody, John H. Norman,

John H. Norman, Cashier.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, held the same day, William Brownell was unanimously re-elected president; Henry O. Stevens, cashier; John G. Peabody, teller; John H. Norman, Clerk.

January 4, 1882.

1-13

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of this bank, held Tuesday, January 24, 1882, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year, viz.

James O. Swan, Augustus Gibbs,

Howard Smith, Charles Underwood,

John G. Peabody, John H. Norman,

John H. Norman, Cashier.

At a meeting of the directors held this day, William Brownell was unanimously re-elected president; Henry O. Stevens, cashier; John G. Peabody, teller; John H. Norman, Clerk.

January 4, 1882.

1-13

PROVIDENCE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y,

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. WILL BE PAID TO THE STOCKHOLDERS AND AFTER JANUARY 20TH, 1882.

R. H. NORMAN, Cashier.

1-13

PROVIDENCE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y,

OP. NO. 45 WESTMINSTER ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

1-13

THE LIGHT RUNNING NEW HOME

SIMPLY

STRONG

SILENT

SEWING MACHINE

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR

OTHER SEWING MACHINES COMBINED

FOR SALE BY

NEWPORT COUNTY NEWS.

MIDDLETON.

ELKHORN MEETING.—The electors of School District No. 1 of this town came together for the eleventh time on Saturday evening last, to consider and determine matters and details pertaining to the erection of its new school-house. The keys of the new building was delivered up to the building committee by Mr. Joseph Coggeshall, the contractor some three weeks ago, and the building has been occupied by the school of this district ever since. At the meeting on Saturday evening the district treasurer reported that he had procured insurance on the new school-house to the amount of \$1500. According to statement of building committee there has thus far been expended by the district in building and furnishing its house about \$1000, to which should be added \$100 for the value of the bell case, some extra blackboards and interior fixtures specially coated, and at least another \$100 to cover the worth of the labor contributed in preparing the foundation and in carrying the material, so that upwards of \$2100 has been already expended for the improvement of the school appliances of the district and to complete which will require some considerable further outlay. The district being under obligation to its contractor, Mr. Coggeshall and to his associate workmen, Mr. Wm. Spooner, for gratuitous assistance in designing the new building and arranging its plan, as well as for the same by them contributed, a resolution was passed, acknowledging these favors and recognizing in particular, the eminently thorough and satisfactory manner in which Mr. Coggeshall had executed his contract with the district, in erecting its new edifice. The district also adopted a resolution to fill, keeping from its committee, Messrs. David Coggeshall, Robert S. Chase and George A. Brown, the new school house erected under their superintendence and extending unqualified thanks to them for the results attained. This committee was continued, with authority to put the walls, fences and yard of the school-house in respectable condition and to draw on the treasury for the amount necessary to defray the expense thereof. This part of the undertaking will have to be deferred until a suitable time and probably until spring. The eleventh meeting, one of a series of adjournments from the annual meeting held April 1st, 1882, having determined all things needful for the present, for the furtherance of the new school-house enterprise in this district was accordingly dissolved without day.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The home-estate of Benjamin Sweet, deceased, on the West Main Road in this town, was sold at public auction on Wednesday, by James Anthony, auctioneer, to James Goff of Newport, for \$3350. Immediately afterwards 7-8 of the tract of about 7 acres on Forest Avenue late the property of said deceased was sold to the same purchaser for \$955.

BLOCK ISLAND.—As the fishing schooner Laura E. Gamage was coming into position in the basin Saturday evening she ran her bowsprit, through one of the windows of the gentleman's saloon of the steamer Danieleon breaking the window sash and the side of the ladies' cabin in. The steamer was damaged about twenty dollars, which the owner of the schooner will have to pay. This is the second time the Danieleon has been run into by boats in the basin. The other time it was the Rose brothers who did the damage.

Rev. Mr. Jones (colored) has been holding meetings in the Baptist church at the centre the last week. Mr. Jones has been a slave. He has awakened some interest among the people.

The ice boats have been running the last week, day and night as the ice upon the ponds was never better. Occasionally a collision occurs or some one runs into an air hole.

LITTLE COMPTON.—Mr. Asher C. Palmer of Brooklyn, who died in Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, was born in the year 1811, in Little Compton. He went to Boston at the age of 18 years, and was employed in the hardware store of his brother, the firm name being Prager & Palmer. He became a member of this firm in the year 1831. He subsequently went into business for himself, and afterward was of the firm of Palmer & Ulmer. He then formed a copartnership with the late Joseph B. Eaton under the style of Eaton & Palmer and Eaton, Lovett & Wellington. Some fifteen years since he relinquished the hardware business and occupied himself with life insurance business up to the time of his death, being connected during most of this time with the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. At an early age Mr. Palmer united with Hanover Church, Boston, under the pastorate of Dr. Lyman Beecher. He was subsequently connected with the church in Cambridge under Rev. Dr. Albro, and during the past six years he has resided in Brookline and attended Harvard Congregational Church. Mr. Palmer was married in the year 1839 to Miss Ann Folsom of Exeter, N. H. who survives him.

PORSCOMPTON.—Mr. Edward, son of Councilman Anthony, we are happy to say is rapidly improving from a very severe attack of pneumonia.

The ice crop has been a good one and a bountiful supply has been harvested.

On Tuesday morning the mercury marked zero, the coldest yet.

The schools of this town have nearly all been closed for the last two days, the teachers attending the R. I. Institute of Instruction in Providence.

JAMESTOWN.

Mr. Stephen S. Albro will preach in the Central Baptist church to-morrow morning and evening. Mr. Carr has been ill for some weeks, but is now better. He is not able to be out as yet.

NEW ENGLAND ITEMS.

RHODE ISLAND.

Dr. A. P. Bladell and Dr. George F. Keane have been appointed to positions on the staff of the Rhode Island Hospital. The former in the medical department, and the latter to the surgical.

Frank Collier, Woonsocket, about 80 years of age, residing on Bellstreet with his mother, attempted suicide Tuesday evening by cutting his throat with a razor. Dr. Hill was called, who dressed the wound, but thought his recovery would be doubtful. Mr. Collier is a machinist, and had lately returned home from the west, where he went for the improvement of his health, but finding himself failing he became despondent and took the opportunity of thus trying to end his life.

W. B. W. Hallett has been elected captain, and C. C. Henrys and C. H. Gray lieutenants of Co. A. First Light Infantry.

William G. Heywood, of Providence, a filly, twenty-five years old, living with his mother, shot himself in the head on the steps of the residence of Thomas Sawyer, in Sycamore Street, Wednesday morning, and died instantly. He had been engaged in conversation with a young woman, whom he had asked to marry him.

A woman about sixty years old, who lives in South Providence, indulges a taste which would be singular in any body, but which, considering her age and sex, is truly astonishing. She may be seen, in all sorts of weather, riding on the front platform of the horse-car which runs to her neighborhood, chatting with the driver, discussing the good or bad points of the horses, and manifesting the liveliest interest in everything affecting the progress of the car. Moreover, she alights with perfect facility while the car is in motion, and expresses great indignation if ever the driver stops the car to allow her to get off.

Samuel S. Greene, Professor of Mathematics in Brown University, died Wednesday morning. He was born in Belchertown, Mass., in 1810.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The State auditor of Massachusetts thinks \$650,000 must be spent on the Hoosac tunnel this year. It is no wonder that many people think the State ought to get rid of it.

The Tannant Gazette is responsible for the scandalous story that "a Democratic legislator who cannot read got admission to the governor by sending in the jack of clubs as his card."

"That panther" which has been seen in every town and hamlet within a radius of 60 miles, both at long and short range, and which has been so vividly described from his ears to the tip of his tail, was again "really and truly seen" at West Douglas, near the residence of Levi Hall, last Sunday evening just before dark. He was seemingly very hungry and was gnawing bones in the yard when he was discovered, a few rods from the house. None of the party had firearms, hence they could but gaze and reflect. Upon rapping on a window, the animal very hastily made a retreat in a southerly direction.

A young man from Cape Cod recently left Boston for a growing railroad town in Arkansas. He was a carpenter by trade, and had a full chest of tools with him; and like a prudent Yankee, he probably had some money with him for "a rainy day." Two days before his arrival, a large portion of the town had been burned, and he found the people much demoralized. He reached there in the forenoon, and before night had a contract to erect new buildings, had bought lumber and helped haul it upon the building site, and with eight men employed, was engaged in frame work. That young man won't be homesick.

Albion G. Emory, of Boston, a patrolman, committed suicide Tuesday afternoon by shooting himself through the head, while sitting in his chair at home. No cause is assigned. He was 37 years old and worth \$10,000.

The Raverhill Gazette remarks, "The town of Seabrook in New Hampshire is the banner town for crows and crow-songher. The State pays a bounty of ten cents per head for killing them, and thousands have been killed there in the past year. The 'bills' of the birds are evidence of their death. One sportsman lately presented to the treasurer a box containing one thousand crow bills and took a check for \$100.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Manchester Mirror complains that in the public schools "fiddling and dancing take the place of reading and writing, and all the way along the seafarers is sacrificed for the ornamental." This is a just cause of complaint—in those places where it is true. We don't know where those places are. They certainly are not in Rhode Island. May be New Hampshire has them. But we don't it.

The Concord Machine Works have received an order from the Shanghai (China) Cotton Cloth Mill Company for a set of wood-working machinery. It is said that this will be the first wood-working machinery ever sent to China from this country.

The \$20,000 capital stock of the proposed steamer line from Portsmouth, to York Beach, has been pledged, and the company will organize this week.

ONE OF THE BRIGHTEST CHARMS.

Of a fair face is a fine set of teeth. The ladies fully alive to this fact, patronize SOZODONT in preference to any other dentifice, since they know to experience that it preserves the teeth in a more perfect and cleanliness of the teeth, and makes a naturally sweet breath additionally fragrant. It is one of the privileges of the teeth to look lovely and that proportion of it which uses SOZODONT, has learned that the article contributes in no small degree to the end in view. All druggists sell it.

A TRUE FRIEND.

To the sick and suffering, is Dr. Kaufmann's great Medical Work, finely illustrated. Send 20 cent stamps to pay postage to A. J. Orway & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy free.

New Advertisements.

Handkerchief Extracts.

A New and Complete assortment of Wright's Extracts in Bulk.

STEPHANOIS, JOCKEY CLUB, HELIOTROPE, WEST END, PATOPOULI, UPPER TEN.

These extracts are uniformly concealed the best and strongest in the market.

Also a complete assortment of Mortal & Co.'s Sarker Powders. For sale by

JOHN E. GROFF, Agent,

210 Thames St., 2 Doors North of P. O.

A large assortment of Drugs, Chemists, Spenders, Proprietary Medicines, &c., &c.

Physicians! Prescriptions will receive the most prompt and careful attention.

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that many people think the State ought to get rid of it.

The Tannant Gazette is responsible for the scandalous story that "a Democratic legislator who cannot read got admission to the governor by sending in the jack of clubs as his card."

"That panther" which has been seen in every town and hamlet within a radius of 60 miles, both at long and short range, and which has been so vividly described from his ears to the tip of his tail, was again "really and truly seen" at West Douglas, near the residence of Levi Hall, last Sunday evening just before dark. He was seemingly very hungry and was gnawing bones in the yard when he was discovered, a few rods from the house. None of the party had firearms, hence they could but gaze and reflect. Upon rapping on a window, the animal very hastily made a retreat in a southerly direction.

A young man from Cape Cod recently left Boston for a growing railroad town in Arkansas. He was a carpenter by trade, and had a full chest of tools with him; and like a prudent Yankee, he probably had some money with him for "a rainy day." Two days before his arrival, a large portion of the town had been burned, and he found the people much demoralized. He reached there in the forenoon, and before night had a contract to erect new buildings, had bought lumber and helped haul it upon the building site, and with eight men employed, was engaged in frame work. That young man won't be homesick.

Albion G. Emory, of Boston, a patrolman, committed suicide Tuesday afternoon by shooting himself through the head, while sitting in his chair at home. No cause is assigned. He was 37 years old and worth \$10,000.

The Raverhill Gazette remarks, "The town of Seabrook in New Hampshire is the banner town for crows and crow-songher. The State pays a bounty of ten cents per head for killing them, and thousands have been killed there in the past year. The 'bills' of the birds are evidence of their death. One sportsman lately presented to the treasurer a box containing one thousand crow bills and took a check for \$100.

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CURE

Sick headache and relieve all the troubles incident to illness of the stomach, such as diarrhea, flatulence, bilious eruptions, &c., &c. These medicines have been shown in curing

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SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills equal in composition, curing and preventing this many complaints, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

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ACHE

Acne they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately this goodness does not end here, and those who are subject to it will find these pills valuable in many ways. The physician will be willing to do without them. But after all sick head-

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